

## Sen. Christopher Belt

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## Filed: 5/20/2021

## 10200HB2789sam001

LRB102 10539 CMG 26780 a

1 AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 2789 2 AMENDMENT NO. . Amend House Bill 2789 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following: 3 "Section 5. The Illinois Administrative Procedure Act is 4 5 amended by changing Section 5-45 as follows: 6 (5 ILCS 100/5-45) (from Ch. 127, par. 1005-45) 7 Sec. 5-45. Emergency rulemaking. (a) "Emergency" means the existence of any situation that 8 any agency finds reasonably constitutes a threat to the public 9 interest, safety, or welfare. 10 (b) If any agency finds that an emergency exists that 11 12 requires adoption of a rule upon fewer days than is required by 13 Section 5-40 and states in writing its reasons for that finding, the agency may adopt an emergency rule without prior 14

notice or hearing upon filing a notice of emergency rulemaking

with the Secretary of State under Section 5-70. The notice

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shall include the text of the emergency rule and shall be published in the Illinois Register. Consent orders or other court orders adopting settlements negotiated by an agency may be adopted under this Section. Subject to applicable constitutional or statutory provisions, an emergency rule becomes effective immediately upon filing under Section 5-65 or at a stated date less than 10 days thereafter. The agency's finding and a statement of the specific reasons for the finding shall be filed with the rule. The agency shall take reasonable and appropriate measures to make emergency rules known to the persons who may be affected by them.

(c) An emergency rule may be effective for a period of not longer than 150 days, but the agency's authority to adopt an identical rule under Section 5-40 is not precluded. No emergency rule may be adopted more than once in any 24-month period, except that this limitation on the number of emergency rules that may be adopted in a 24-month period does not apply to (i) emergency rules that make additions to and deletions from the Drug Manual under Section 5-5.16 of the Illinois Public Aid Code or the generic drug formulary under Section 3.14 of the Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, (ii) emergency rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board before July 1, 1997 to implement portions of the Livestock Management Facilities Act, (iii) emergency rules adopted by the Illinois Department of Public Health under subsections (a) through (i) of Section 2 of the Department of Public Health Act when

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- necessary to protect the public's health, (iv) emergency rules adopted pursuant to subsection (n) of this Section, (v) emergency rules adopted pursuant to subsection (o) of this Section, or (vi) emergency rules adopted pursuant to subsection (c-5) of this Section. Two or more emergency rules having substantially the same purpose and effect shall be deemed to be a single rule for purposes of this Section.
  - (c-5) To facilitate the maintenance of the program of group health benefits provided to annuitants, survivors, and retired employees under the State Employees Group Insurance Act of 1971, rules to alter the contributions to be paid by the State, annuitants, survivors, retired employees, or any combination of those entities, for that program of group health benefits, shall be adopted as emergency rules. The adoption of those rules shall be considered an emergency and necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
  - (d) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the State's fiscal year 1999 budget, emergency rules to implement any provision of Public Act 90-587 or 90-588 or any other budget initiative for fiscal year 1999 may be adopted in accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative, except that the 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules and the provisions of Sections 5-115 and 5-125 do not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (d). The adoption of emergency rules authorized by

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- this subsection (d) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
  - (e) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the State's fiscal year 2000 budget, emergency rules to implement any provision of Public Act 91-24 or any other budget initiative for fiscal year 2000 may be adopted in accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative, except that the 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules and the provisions of Sections 5-115 and 5-125 do not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (e). The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (e) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
  - (f) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the State's fiscal year 2001 budget, emergency rules to implement any provision of Public Act 91-712 or any other budget initiative for fiscal year 2001 may be adopted in accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative, except that the 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules and the provisions of Sections 5-115 and 5-125 do not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (f). The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (f) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

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- implementation of the State's fiscal year 2002 budget, emergency rules to implement any provision of Public Act 92-10 or any other budget initiative for fiscal year 2002 may be adopted in accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative, except that the 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules and the provisions of Sections 5-115 and 5-125 do not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (g). The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (g) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
- (h) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the State's fiscal year 2003 budget, emergency rules to implement any provision of Public Act 92-597 or any other budget initiative for fiscal year 2003 may be adopted in accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative, except that the 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules and the provisions of Sections 5-115 and 5-125 do not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (h). The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (h) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
  - (i) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the State's fiscal year 2004 budget,

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emergency rules to implement any provision of Public Act 93-20 or any other budget initiative for fiscal year 2004 may be adopted in accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative, except that the 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules and the provisions of Sections 5-115 and 5-125 do not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (i). The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (i) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

(j) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of the State's fiscal year 2005 budget as provided under the Fiscal Year 2005 Budget Implementation (Human Services) Act, emergency rules implement any provision of the Fiscal Year 2005 Budget may be adopted in Implementation (Human Services) Act accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision, except that the 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules and provisions of Sections 5-115 and 5-125 do not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (j). The Department of Public Aid may also adopt rules under this subsection (j) necessary to administer the Illinois Public Aid Code and the Children's Health Insurance Program Act. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (j) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

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- (k) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of the State's fiscal year 2006 budget, emergency rules to implement any provision of Public Act 94-48 or any other budget initiative for fiscal year 2006 may be adopted in accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision initiative, except that the 24-month limitation on adoption of emergency rules and the provisions of Sections 5-115 and 5-125 do not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (k). The Department of Healthcare and Family Services may also adopt rules under this subsection (k) necessary to administer the Illinois Public Aid Code, the Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities Property Tax Senior Citizens Relief Act, the and Disabled Prescription Drug Discount Program Act (now the Illinois Prescription Drug Discount Program Act), and the Children's Health Insurance Program Act. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (k) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
- (1) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of the State's fiscal year 2007 budget, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services may adopt emergency rules during fiscal year 2007, including rules effective July 1, 2007, in accordance with this subsection to the extent necessary to administer the Department's responsibilities with respect to amendments to

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- the State plans and Illinois waivers approved by the federal
  Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services necessitated by the
  requirements of Title XIX and Title XXI of the federal Social
  Security Act. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by
  this subsection (1) shall be deemed to be necessary for the
  public interest, safety, and welfare.
  - (m) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of the State's fiscal year 2008 budget, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services may adopt emergency rules during fiscal year 2008, including rules effective July 1, 2008, in accordance with this subsection to the extent necessary to administer the Department's responsibilities with respect to amendments to the State plans and Illinois waivers approved by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services necessitated by the requirements of Title XIX and Title XXI of the federal Social Security Act. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (m) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
    - (n) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of the State's fiscal year 2010 budget, emergency rules to implement any provision of Public Act 96-45 or any other budget initiative authorized by the 96th General Assembly for fiscal year 2010 may be adopted in accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative. The adoption of

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- emergency rules authorized by this subsection (n) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare. The rulemaking authority granted in this subsection (n) shall apply only to rules promulgated during Fiscal Year
  - (o) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of the State's fiscal year 2011 budget, emergency rules to implement any provision of Public Act 96-958 or any other budget initiative authorized by the 96th General Assembly for fiscal year 2011 may be adopted in accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (o) is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare. The rulemaking authority granted in this subsection (o) applies only to rules promulgated on or after July 1, 2010 (the effective date of Public Act 96-958) through June 30, 2011.
    - (p) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of Public Act 97-689, emergency rules to implement any provision of Public Act 97-689 may be adopted in accordance with this subsection (p) by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative. The 150-day limitation of the effective period of emergency rules does not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (p), and the effective period may continue through June 30, 2013. The 24-month limitation on the adoption of

- emergency rules does not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (p). The adoption of emergency rules authorized by
- 3 this subsection (p) is deemed to be necessary for the public
- 4 interest, safety, and welfare.

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- (q) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of Articles 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12 of Public Act 98-104, emergency rules to implement any provision of Articles 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12 of Public Act 98-104 may be adopted in accordance with this subsection (q) by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative. The 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules does not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (q). The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (q) is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
  - (r) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of Public Act 98-651, emergency rules to implement Public Act 98-651 may be adopted in accordance with this subsection (r) by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services. The 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules does not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (r). The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (r) is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
  - (s) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of Sections 5-5b.1 and 5A-2

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of the Illinois Public Aid Code, emergency rules to implement any provision of Section 5-5b.1 or Section 5A-2 of the Illinois Public Aid Code may be adopted in accordance with this subsection (s) by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services. The rulemaking authority granted in this subsection (s) shall apply only to those rules adopted prior to July 1, 2015. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, any emergency rule adopted under this subsection (s) shall only apply to payments made for State fiscal year 2015. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (s) is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

- implementation of the provisions of Article II of Public Act 99-6, emergency rules to implement the changes made by Article II of Public Act 99-6 to the Emergency Telephone System Act may be adopted in accordance with this subsection (t) by the Department of State Police. The rulemaking authority granted in this subsection (t) shall apply only to those rules adopted prior to July 1, 2016. The 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules does not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (t). The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (t) is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
- (u) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of the Burn Victims Relief

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- Act, emergency rules to implement any provision of the Act may
  be adopted in accordance with this subsection (u) by the

  Department of Insurance. The rulemaking authority granted in
  this subsection (u) shall apply only to those rules adopted
  prior to December 31, 2015. The adoption of emergency rules
  authorized by this subsection (u) is deemed to be necessary
  for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
  - (v) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of Public Act 99-516, emergency rules to implement Public Act 99-516 may be adopted in accordance with this subsection (v) by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services. The 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules does not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (v). The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (v) is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
    - (w) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of Public Act 99-796, emergency rules to implement the changes made by Public Act 99-796 may be adopted in accordance with this subsection (w) by the Adjutant General. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (w) is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
  - (x) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of Public Act 99-906, emergency rules to implement subsection (i) of Section

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- 1 16-115D, subsection (q) of Section 16-128A, and subsection (a) 2 of Section 16-128B of the Public Utilities Act may be adopted in accordance with this subsection (x) by the Illinois 3 4 Commerce Commission. The rulemaking authority granted in this 5 subsection (x) shall apply only to those rules adopted within 6 180 days after June 1, 2017 (the effective date of Public Act 99-906). The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this 7 8 subsection (x) is deemed to be necessary for the public 9 interest, safety, and welfare.
- 10 (y) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely 11 implementation of the provisions of Public Act 100-23, emergency rules to implement the changes made by Public Act 12 13 100-23 to Section 4.02 of the Illinois Act on the Aging, Sections 5.5.4 and 5-5.4i of the Illinois Public Aid Code, 14 15 Section 55-30 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and 16 Dependency Act, and Sections 74 and 75 of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Administrative Act may be adopted 17 18 in accordance with this subsection (y) by the respective Department. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this 19 20 subsection (y) is deemed to be necessary for the public 2.1 interest, safety, and welfare.
  - (z) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of Public Act 100-554, emergency rules to implement the changes made by Public Act 100-554 to Section 4.7 of the Lobbyist Registration Act may be adopted in accordance with this subsection (z) by the

- 1 Secretary of State. The adoption of emergency rules authorized
- 2 by this subsection (z) is deemed to be necessary for the public
- 3 interest, safety, and welfare.
- 4 (aa) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely
- 5 initial implementation of the changes made to Articles 5, 5A,
- 6 12, and 14 of the Illinois Public Aid Code under the provisions
- of Public Act 100-581, the Department of Healthcare and Family
- 8 Services may adopt emergency rules in accordance with this
- 9 subsection (aa). The 24-month limitation on the adoption of
- 10 emergency rules does not apply to rules to initially implement
- 11 the changes made to Articles 5, 5A, 12, and 14 of the Illinois
- 12 Public Aid Code adopted under this subsection (aa). The
- adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (aa)
- is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and
- 15 welfare.
- 16 (bb) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely
- implementation of the provisions of Public Act 100-587,
- 18 emergency rules to implement the changes made by Public Act
- 19 100-587 to Section 4.02 of the Illinois Act on the Aging,
- 20 Sections 5.5.4 and 5-5.4i of the Illinois Public Aid Code,
- 21 subsection (b) of Section 55-30 of the Alcoholism and Other
- 22 Drug Abuse and Dependency Act, Section 5-104 of the
- 23 Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, and
- 24 Section 75 and subsection (b) of Section 74 of the Mental
- 25 Health and Developmental Disabilities Administrative Act may
- 26 be adopted in accordance with this subsection (bb) by the

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- respective Department. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (bb) is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
  - (cc) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of Public Act 100-587, emergency rules may be adopted in accordance with this subsection (cc) to implement the changes made by Public Act 100-587 to: Sections 14-147.5 and 14-147.6 of the Illinois Pension Code by the Board created under Article 14 of the Code; Sections 15-185.5 and 15-185.6 of the Illinois Pension Code by the Board created under Article 15 of the Code; and Sections 16-190.5 and 16-190.6 of the Illinois Pension Code by the Board created under Article 16 of the Code. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (cc) is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
    - (dd) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of Public Act 100-864, emergency rules to implement the changes made by Public Act 100-864 to Section 3.35 of the Newborn Metabolic Screening Act may be adopted in accordance with this subsection (dd) by the Secretary of State. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (dd) is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
  - (ee) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of Public Act 100-1172, emergency rules implementing the Illinois Underground Natural

- 1 Gas Storage Safety Act may be adopted in accordance with this
- subsection by the Department of Natural Resources. 2
- adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection is 3
- 4 deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and
- 5 welfare.
- (ff) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely 6
- initial implementation of the changes made to Articles 5A and 7
- 14 of the Illinois Public Aid Code under the provisions of 8
- 9 Public Act 100-1181, the Department of Healthcare and Family
- 10 Services may on a one-time-only basis adopt emergency rules in
- accordance with this subsection (ff). The 24-month limitation 11
- on the adoption of emergency rules does not apply to rules to 12
- 13 initially implement the changes made to Articles 5A and 14 of
- 14 the Illinois Public Aid Code adopted under this subsection
- 15 (ff). The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this
- 16 subsection (ff) is deemed to be necessary for the public
- 17 interest, safety, and welfare.
- 18 (gg) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely
- implementation of the provisions of Public Act 19 101-1,
- 20 emergency rules may be adopted by the Department of Labor in
- accordance with this subsection (gg) to implement the changes 2.1
- made by Public Act 101-1 to the Minimum Wage Law. The adoption 22
- of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (gg) is 23
- 24 deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and
- 25 welfare.
- 26 (hh) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely

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- implementation of the provisions of Public Act 101-10,
  emergency rules may be adopted in accordance with this
  subsection (hh) to implement the changes made by Public Act
  101-10 to subsection (j) of Section 5-5.2 of the Illinois
  Public Aid Code. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by
  this subsection (hh) is deemed to be necessary for the public
  interest, safety, and welfare.
  - (ii) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of Public Act 101-10, emergency rules to implement the changes made by Public Act 101-10 to Sections 5-5.4 and 5-5.4i of the Illinois Public Aid Code may be adopted in accordance with this subsection (ii) by the Department of Public Health. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (ii) is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
  - (jj) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of Public Act 101-10, emergency rules to implement the changes made by Public Act 101-10 to Section 74 of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Administrative Act may be adopted in accordance with this subsection (jj) by the Department of Human Services. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (jj) is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
  - (kk) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act and

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Public Act 101-27, the Department of Revenue, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of State Police, and the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation may adopt emergency rules in accordance with this subsection (kk). The rulemaking authority granted in this subsection (kk) shall apply only to rules adopted before December 31, 2021. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c), emergency rules adopted under this subsection (kk) shall be effective for 180 days. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (kk) is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

(11) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of the Leveling the Playing Field for Illinois Retail Act, emergency rules may be adopted in accordance with this subsection (11) to implement the changes made by the Leveling the Playing Field for Illinois Retail Act. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (11) is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

(mm) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of Section 25-70 of the Sports Wagering Act, emergency rules to implement Section 25-70 of the Sports Wagering Act may be adopted in accordance with this subsection (mm) by the Department of the Lottery as provided in the Sports Wagering Act. The adoption of emergency

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rules authorized by this subsection (mm) is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

- (nn) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the Sports Wagering Act, emergency rules to implement the Sports Wagering Act may be adopted in accordance with this subsection (nn) by the Illinois Gaming Board. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (nn) is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
- (oo) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of subsection (c) of Section 20 of the Video Gaming Act, emergency rules to implement the provisions of subsection (c) of Section 20 of the Video Gaming Act may be adopted in accordance with this subsection (oo) by the Illinois Gaming Board. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (oo) is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
- (pp) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of Section 50 of the Sexual Assault Evidence Submission Act, emergency rules to implement Section 50 of the Sexual Assault Evidence Submission Act may be adopted in accordance with this subsection (pp) by the Department of State Police. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (pp) is deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
- (qq) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely

- 1 implementation of the provisions of the Illinois Works Jobs
- 2 Program Act, emergency rules may be adopted in accordance with
- 3 this subsection (qq) to implement the Illinois Works Jobs
- 4 Program Act. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by
- 5 this subsection (qq) is deemed to be necessary for the public
- 6 interest, safety, and welfare.
- (rr) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely 7
- implementation of the provisions of subsection (c) of Section 8
- 9 2-3.25 of the School Code, subsection (b) of Section 2-3.250
- 10 of the School Code, paragraph (1.5) of Section 10-30 of the
- School Code, and paragraph (1.5) of Section 34-18.66 of the 11
- School Code, emergency rules to implement subsection (c) of 12
- Section 2-3.25 of the School Code, subsection (b) of Section 13
- 14 2-3.250 of the School Code, paragraph (1.5) of Section 10-30
- 15 of the School Code, and paragraph (1.5) of Section 34-18.66 of
- the School Code may be adopted in accordance with this 16
- subsection (rr) by the State Board of Education. The adoption 17
- of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (rr) is 18
- 19 deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and
- 20 welfare.
- (Source: P.A. 100-23, eff. 7-6-17; 100-554, eff. 11-16-17; 21
- 100-581, eff. 3-12-18; 100-587, Article 95, Section 95-5, eff. 22
- 6-4-18; 100-587, Article 110, Section 110-5, eff. 6-4-18; 23
- 100-864, eff. 8-14-18; 100-1172, eff. 1-4-19; 100-1181, eff. 24
- 25 3-8-19; 101-1, eff. 2-19-19; 101-10, Article 20, Section 20-5,
- eff. 6-5-19; 101-10, Article 35, Section 35-5, eff. 6-5-19; 26

- 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-31, Article 15, Section 15-5, eff. 1
- 6-28-19; 101-31, Article 25, Section 25-900, eff. 6-28-19; 2
- 101-31, Article 35, Section 35-3, eff. 6-28-19; 101-377, eff. 3
- 4 8-16-19; 101-601, eff. 12-10-19.)
- 5 Section 10. The School Code is amended by changing
- Sections 2-3.25, 2-3.250, 10-20, 10-30, 21B-5, and 34-18.66 as 6
- 7 follows:
- 8 (105 ILCS 5/2-3.25) (from Ch. 122, par. 2-3.25)
- Sec. 2-3.25. Standards for schools. 9
- (a) To determine for all types of schools conducted under 10
- 11 this Act efficient and adequate standards for the physical
- 12 plant, heating, lighting, ventilation, sanitation, safety,
- 13 equipment and supplies, instruction and teaching, curriculum,
- 14 library, operation, maintenance, administration
- supervision, and to issue, refuse to issue or revoke 15
- certificates of recognition for schools or school districts 16
- pursuant to standards established hereunder; to determine and 17
- 18 establish efficient and adequate standards for approval of
- 19 credit for courses given and conducted by schools outside of
- 20 the regular school term.
- (a-5) On or before July 1, 2021, the State Board of 21
- 22 Education must adopt revised social science learning standards
- 23 that are inclusive and reflective of all individuals in this
- 24 country.

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(b) Whenever it appears that a secondary or unit school district may be unable to offer courses enabling students in grades 9 through 12 to meet the minimum preparation and admission requirements for public colleges and universities adopted by the Board of Higher Education, the State Board of Education shall assist the district in reviewing and analyzing its existing curriculum with particular reference to the educational needs of all pupils of the district and the sufficiency of existing and future revenues and payments available to the district for development of a curriculum which will provide maximum educational opportunity to pupils of the district. The review and analysis may consider achievement of this goal not only through implementation of traditional classroom methods but also through development of and participation in joint educational programs with other school districts or institutions of higher education, or alternative programs employing modern technological methods including but not limited to the use of television, telephones, computers, radio and other electronic devices.

(c) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules to revoke recognition pursuant to subsection (a) for schools or school districts that do not comply with public health requirements established by the Department of Public Health when the Governor has declared a disaster due to a public health emergency pursuant to Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act.

- 1 (Source: P.A. 101-654, eff. 3-8-21.)
- 2 (105 ILCS 5/2-3.25o)

- 3 Sec. 2-3.250. Registration and recognition of non-public elementary and secondary schools.
  - (a) Findings. The General Assembly finds and declares (i) that the Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that a "fundamental goal of the People of the State is the educational development of all persons to the limits of their capacities" and (ii) that the educational development of every school student serves the public purposes of the State. In order to ensure that all Illinois students and teachers have the opportunity to enroll and work in State-approved educational institutions and programs, the State Board of Education shall provide for the voluntary registration and recognition of non-public elementary and secondary schools.
    - (b) Registration. All non-public elementary and secondary schools in the State of Illinois may voluntarily register with the State Board of Education on an annual basis. Registration shall be completed in conformance with procedures prescribed by the State Board of Education. Information required for registration shall include assurances of compliance (i) with federal and State laws regarding health examination and immunization, attendance, length of term, and nondiscrimination and (ii) with applicable fire and health safety requirements and assurances that the school will comply

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with public health requirements established by the Department of Public Health when the Governor has declared a disaster due to a public health emergency pursuant to Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act. All non-public elementary and secondary schools must investigate complaints of noncompliance with public health requirements. A complaint filed with a non-public school does not preclude a complaint from being filed with the regional superintendent of schools. Regional superintendents of schools must investigate complaints received of noncompliance with public health requirements at non-public schools. An appeal contesting the findings of a regional superintendent of schools may be filed with the State Board of Education. Upon receiving notice of an appeal, the State Board of Education must investigate complaints of noncompliance with public health requirements.

(c) Recognition. All non-public elementary and secondary schools in the State of Illinois may voluntarily seek the status of "Non-public School Recognition" from the State Board of Education. This status may be obtained by compliance with administrative guidelines and review procedures as prescribed by the State Board of Education. The guidelines and procedures must recognize that some of the aims and the financial bases of non-public schools are different from public schools and will not be identical to those for public schools, nor will they be more burdensome. The quidelines and procedures must also recognize the diversity of non-public schools and shall not

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impinge upon the noneducational relationships between those schools and their clientele.

(c-5) Prohibition against recognition. A non-public elementary or secondary school may not obtain "Non-public School Recognition" status unless the school requires all certified and non-certified applicants for employment with the school, after July 1, 2007, to authorize a fingerprint-based criminal history records check as a condition of employment to determine if such applicants have been convicted of any of the enumerated criminal or drug offenses set forth in Section 21B-80 of this Code or have been convicted, within 7 years of the application for employment, of any other felony under the laws of this State or of any offense committed or attempted in any other state or against the laws of the United States that, if committed or attempted in this State, would have been punishable as a felony under the laws of this State.

Authorization for the check shall be furnished by the applicant to the school, except that if the applicant is a substitute teacher seeking employment in more than one non-public school, a teacher seeking concurrent part-time employment positions with more than one non-public school (as a reading specialist, special education teacher, or otherwise), or an educational support personnel employee seeking employment positions with more than one non-public school, then only one of the non-public schools employing the individual shall request the authorization. Upon receipt of

1 this authorization, the non-public school shall submit the applicant's name, sex, race, date of birth, social security 2 number, fingerprint images, and other identifiers, 3

prescribed by the Department of State Police, to the

5 Department of State Police.

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The Department of State Police and Federal Bureau of Investigation shall furnish, pursuant to a fingerprint-based criminal history records check, records of convictions, forever and hereafter, until expunged, to the president or principal of the non-public school that requested the check. The Department of State Police shall charge that school a fee for conducting such check, which fee must be deposited into the State Police Services Fund and must not exceed the cost of the inquiry. Subject to appropriations for these purposes, the State Superintendent of Education shall reimburse non-public schools for fees paid to obtain criminal history records checks under this Section.

A non-public school may not obtain recognition status unless the school also performs a check of the Statewide Sex Offender Database, as authorized by the Sex Offender Community Notification Law, for each applicant for employment, after July 1, 2007, to determine whether the applicant has been adjudicated a sex offender.

Any information concerning the record of convictions obtained by a non-public school's president or principal under this Section is confidential and may be disseminated only to

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the governing body of the non-public school or any other person necessary to the decision of hiring the applicant for employment. A copy of the record of convictions obtained from the Department of State Police shall be provided to the applicant for employment. Upon a check of the Statewide Sex Offender Database, the non-public school shall notify the applicant as to whether or not the applicant has been identified in the Sex Offender Database as a sex offender. Any information concerning the records of conviction obtained by the non-public school's president or principal under this Section for a substitute teacher seeking employment in more than one non-public school, a teacher seeking concurrent part-time employment positions with more than one non-public school (as a reading specialist, special education teacher, or otherwise), or an educational support personnel employee seeking employment positions with more than one non-public school may be shared with another non-public school's principal or president to which the applicant employment. Any unauthorized release of confidential information may be a violation of Section 7 of the Criminal Identification Act.

No non-public school may obtain recognition status that knowingly employs a person, hired after July 1, 2007, for whom Department of State Police and Federal Bureau Investigation fingerprint-based criminal history records check and a Statewide Sex Offender Database check has not been

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initiated or who has been convicted of any offense enumerated in Section 21B-80 of this Code or any offense committed or attempted in any other state or against the laws of the United States that, if committed or attempted in this State, would have been punishable as one or more of those offenses. No non-public school may obtain recognition status under this Section that knowingly employs a person who has been found to be the perpetrator of sexual or physical abuse of a minor under 18 years of age pursuant to proceedings under Article II of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

In order to obtain recognition status under this Section, a non-public school must require compliance with the provisions of this subsection (c-5) from all employees of persons or firms holding contracts with the school, including, but not limited to, food service workers, school bus drivers, and other transportation employees, who have direct, daily contact with pupils. Any information concerning the records of conviction or identification as a sex offender of any such employee obtained by the non-public school principal or president must be promptly reported to the school's governing body.

Prior to the commencement of any student teaching experience or required internship (which is referred to as student teaching in this Section) in any non-public elementary or secondary school that has obtained or seeks to obtain recognition status under this Section, a student teacher is

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required to authorize a fingerprint-based criminal history records check. Authorization for and payment of the costs of the check must be furnished by the student teacher to the chief administrative officer of the non-public school where the student teaching is to be completed. Upon receipt of this authorization and payment, the chief administrative officer of the non-public school shall submit the student teacher's name, sex, race, date of birth, social security number, fingerprint images, and other identifiers, as prescribed by the Department of State Police, to the Department of State Police. The Department of State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall furnish, pursuant to a fingerprint-based criminal history records check, records of convictions, forever and hereinafter, until expunged, to the administrative officer of the non-public school that requested the check. The Department of State Police shall charge the school a fee for conducting the check, which fee must be passed on to the student teacher, must not exceed the cost of the inquiry, and must be deposited into the State Police Services Fund. The school shall further perform a check of the Statewide Sex Offender Database, as authorized by the Sex Offender Community Notification Law, and of the Statewide Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Database, as authorized by the Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Registration Act, for each student teacher. No school that has obtained or seeks to obtain recognition status under this

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1 Section may knowingly allow a person to student teach for whom a criminal history records check, a Statewide Sex Offender 2 3 Database check, and a Statewide Murderer and Violent Offender 4 Against Youth Database check have not been completed and 5 reviewed by the chief administrative officer of the non-public school. 6

A copy of the record of convictions obtained from the Department of State Police must be provided to the student teacher. Any information concerning the record of convictions obtained by the chief administrative officer of the non-public school is confidential and may be transmitted only to the chief administrative officer of the non-public school or his or her designee, the State Superintendent of Education, the State Educator Preparation and Licensure Board, or, clarification purposes, the Department of State Police or the Statewide Sex Offender Database or Statewide Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Database. Any unauthorized release of confidential information may be a violation of Section 7 of the Criminal Identification Act.

No school that has obtained or seeks to obtain recognition status under this Section may knowingly allow a person to student teach who has been convicted of any offense that would subject him or her to license suspension or revocation pursuant to Section 21B-80 of this Code or who has been found to be the perpetrator of sexual or physical abuse of a minor under 18 years of age pursuant to proceedings under Article II

- of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.
- 2 (d) Public purposes. The provisions of this Section are in
- 3 the public interest, for the public benefit, and serve secular
- 4 public purposes.
- 5 (e) Definition. For purposes of this Section, a non-public
- 6 school means any non-profit, non-home-based, and non-public
- 7 elementary or secondary school that is in compliance with
- 8 Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and attendance at
- 9 which satisfies the requirements of Section 26-1 of this Code.
- 10 (f) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules to
- 11 revoke registration or recognition, as appropriate, for
- 12 schools that do not comply with public health requirements
- 13 established by the Department of Public Health when the
- 14 Governor has declared a disaster due to a public health
- emergency pursuant to Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency
- 16 Management Agency Act.
- 17 (Source: P.A. 99-21, eff. 1-1-16; 99-30, eff. 7-10-15.)
- 18 (105 ILCS 5/10-20) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-20)
- 19 Sec. 10-20. Powers of school board. The school board has
- 20 the powers enumerated in the Sections of this Article
- 21 following this Section. This enumeration of powers is not
- 22 exclusive, but the board may exercise all other powers not
- inconsistent with this Act that may be requisite or proper for
- 24 the maintenance, operation, and development of any school or
- 25 schools under the jurisdiction of the board. This grant of

- 1 powers does not release a school board from any duty imposed
- 2 upon it by this Act or any other law. When the Governor has
- declared a disaster due to a public health emergency pursuant
- 4 to Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act,
- 5 a school board may not pass any resolution that is in
- 6 contravention of any requirement established by the Illinois
- 7 Department of Public Health.
- 8 (Source: P.A. 88-670, eff. 12-2-94; 89-159, eff. 1-1-96.)
- 9 (105 ILCS 5/10-30)
- 10 Sec. 10-30. Remote and blended remote learning. This
- 11 Section applies if the Governor has declared a disaster due to
- 12 a public health emergency pursuant to Section 7 of the
- 13 Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act.
- 14 (1) If the Governor has declared a disaster due to a
- public health emergency pursuant to Section 7 of the
- 16 Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, the State
- 17 Superintendent of Education may declare a requirement to
- use remote learning days or blended remote learning days
- 19 for a school district, multiple school districts, a
- 20 region, or the entire State. During remote learning days,
- 21 schools shall conduct instruction remotely. During blended
- remote learning days, schools may utilize hybrid models of
- in-person and remote instruction. Once declared, remote
- learning days or blended remote learning days shall be
- 25 implemented in grades pre-kindergarten through 12 as days

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of attendance and shall be deemed pupil attendance days for calculation of the length of a school term under Section 10-19.

(1.5) Nonpublic schools and public school districts must comply with public health requirements established by the Illinois Department of Public Health. School districts must investigate complaints of noncompliance with public health requirements. Filing a complaint with a school district does not preclude a complaint from being filed with the regional superintendent of schools. Regional superintendents of schools must investigate complaints received of noncompliance with public health requirements at nonpublic schools and public school districts. An appeal contesting the findings of a regional superintendent of schools may be filed with the State Board of Education. Upon receiving an appeal, the State Board of Education must investigate complaints of noncompliance with public health requirements. The State Superintendent of Education may require nonpublic schools and public school districts to operate fully remotely if the public health requirements established by the Department are not followed. Nonpublic schools and public school districts that do not comply with the requirements of this paragraph (1.5) are subject to penalties pursuant to Section 2-3.25 or 2-3.250, as appropriate. The State Board of Education may adopt rules to implement this

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## paragraph (1.5).

- (2) For purposes of this Section, a remote learning day or blended remote learning day may be met through a district's implementation of an e-learning program under Section 10-20.56.
- (3) For any district that does not implement an e-learning program under Section 10-20.56, the district shall adopt a remote and blended remote learning day plan approved by the district superintendent. Each district may utilize remote and blended remote learning planning days, consecutively or in separate increments, to develop, review, or amend its remote and blended remote learning day plan or provide professional development to staff regarding remote education. Up to 5 remote and blended remote learning planning days may be deemed pupil attendance days for calculation of the length of a school term under Section 10-19.
- (4) Each remote and blended remote learning day plan shall address the following:
  - (i) accessibility of the remote instruction to all students enrolled in the district;
  - (ii) if applicable, a requirement that the remote learning day and blended remote learning activities reflect State learning standards;
- (iii) a means for students to confer with an educator, as necessary;

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(iv) the unique needs of students in special
populations, including, but not limited to, students
eligible for special education under Article 14,
students who are English learners as defined in
Section 14C-2, and students experiencing homelessness
under the Education for Homeless Children Act, or
vulnerable student populations;

- (v) how the district will take attendance and monitor and verify each student's remote participation; and
- (vi) transitions from remote learning to on-site learning upon the State Superintendent's declaration that remote learning days or blended remote learning days are no longer deemed necessary.
- (5) The district superintendent shall periodically review and amend the district's remote and blended remote learning day plan, as needed, to ensure the plan meets the needs of all students.
- (6) Each remote and blended remote learning day plan shall be posted on the district's Internet website where other policies, rules, and standards of conduct are posted and shall be provided to students and faculty.
- (7) This Section does not create any additional employee bargaining rights and does not remove any employee bargaining rights.
  - (8) Statutory and regulatory curricular mandates and

1 offerings may be administered via a district's remote and blended remote learning day plan, except that a district 2 may not offer individual behind-the-wheel instruction 3 4 required by Section 27-24.2 via a district's remote and 5 blended remote learning day plan. This Section does not schools and districts from completing 6 relieve all 7 statutory and regulatory curricular mandates and 8 offerings.

9 (Source: P.A. 101-643, eff. 6-18-20.)

10 (105 ILCS 5/21B-5)

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- Sec. 21B-5. Licensure powers of the State Board of 11 12 Education.
- (a) Recognizing that the education of our citizens is the 13 14 single most important influence on the prosperity and success 15 of this State and recognizing that new developments in education require a flexible approach to our educational 16 17 system, the State Board of Education, in consultation with the 18 State Educator Preparation and Licensure Board, shall have the 19 power and authority to do all of the following:
  - (1) Set standards for teaching, supervising, or otherwise holding licensed employment in the public schools of this State and administer the licensure process as provided in this Article.
- 2.4 Approve, evaluate, and sanction educator 25 preparation programs.

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-		(3)	Enter	into	agre	ements	with	n other	sta	tes	relati	ve
2	to	recip	rocal	appro	val o	f educa	ator	prepara	ation	pro	arams.	

- (4) Establish standards for the issuance of new types of educator licenses.
  - (5) Establish a code of ethics for all educators.
- (6) Maintain a system of licensure examination aligned with standards determined by the State Board of Education.
- (7) Take such other action relating to the improvement of instruction in the public schools as is appropriate and consistent with applicable laws.
- (8) Take action to sanction any educator or individual licensed under this Code who implements any practice that is in contravention of any public health requirement established by the Illinois Department of Public Health when the Governor has declared a disaster due to a public health emergency pursuant to Section 7 of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act.
- (b) Only the State Board of Education, acting in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Article and rules, shall have the authority to issue or endorse any license required for teaching, supervising, or otherwise holding licensed employment in the public schools; and no other State agency shall have any power or authority (i) to establish or prescribe any qualifications or other requirements applicable to the issuance or endorsement of any such license or (ii) to establish or prescribe any licensure

- 1 or equivalent requirement that must be satisfied in order to
- teach, supervise, or hold licensed employment in the public 2
- schools. 3
- (Source: P.A. 100-596, eff. 7-1-18.) 4
- 5 (105 ILCS 5/34-18.66)
- 6 Sec. 34-18.66. Remote and blended remote learning. This
- 7 Section applies if the Governor has declared a disaster due to
- 8 a public health emergency pursuant to Section 7 of the
- 9 Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act.
- 10 (1) If the Governor has declared a disaster due to a
- public health emergency pursuant to Section 7 of the 11
- 12 Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, the State
- 13 Superintendent of Education may declare a requirement to
- 14 use remote learning days or blended remote learning days
- for the school district, multiple school districts, a 15
- region, or the entire State. During remote learning days, 16
- 17 schools shall conduct instruction remotely. During blended
- remote learning days, schools may utilize hybrid models of 19 in-person and remote instruction. Once declared, remote
- 20 learning days or blended remote learning days shall be
- 21 implemented in grades pre-kindergarten through 12 as days
- 22 of attendance and shall be deemed pupil attendance days
- 23 for calculation of the length of a school term under
- 24 Section 10-19.

25 (1.5) When individuals are present in school

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buildings, the school district must comply with public health requirements established by the Illinois Department of Public Health. The school district must investigate complaints of noncompliance with public requirements. Filing a complaint with the school district does not preclude a complaint from being filed with the State Board of Education. The State Board of Education must investigate complaints received of noncompliance with public health requirements in the school district. The State Superintendent of Education may require a school or the school district to operate fully remotely if the public health requirements established by the Department are not followed. If the school district does not comply with the requirements of this paragraph (1.5), the school district is subject to penalties pursuant to Section 2-3.25. The State Board of Education may adopt rules to implement this paragraph (1.5).

- (2) For purposes of this Section, a remote learning day or blended remote learning day may be met through the district's implementation of an e-learning program under Section 10-20.56.
- (3) If the district does not implement an e-learning program under Section 10-20.56, the district shall adopt a remote and blended remote learning day plan approved by the general superintendent of schools. The district may utilize remote and blended remote learning planning days,

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consecutively or in separate increments, to develop,
review, or amend its remote and blended remote learning
day plan or provide professional development to staff
regarding remote education. Up to 5 remote and blended
remote learning planning days may be deemed pupil
attendance days for calculation of the length of a school
term under Section 10-19.

- (4) Each remote and blended remote learning day plan shall address the following:
  - (i) accessibility of the remote instruction to all students enrolled in the district;
  - (ii) if applicable, a requirement that the remote learning day and blended remote learning activities reflect State learning standards;
  - (iii) a means for students to confer with an educator, as necessary;
  - (iv) the unique needs of students in special populations, including, but not limited to, students eligible for special education under Article 14, students who are English learners as defined in Section 14C-2, and students experiencing homelessness under the Education for Homeless Children Act, or vulnerable student populations;
  - (v) how the district will take attendance and monitor and verify each student's remote participation; and

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-	(vi) transitions from remote learning to on-site
2	learning upon the State Superintendent's declaration
3	that remote learning days or blended remote learning
1	days are no longer deemed necessary.

(5) The general superintendent of schools shall periodically review and amend the district's remote and blended remote learning day plan, as needed, to ensure the plan meets the needs of all students.

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- (6) Each remote and blended remote learning day plan shall be posted on the district's Internet website where other policies, rules, and standards of conduct are posted and shall be provided to students and faculty.
- (7) This Section does not create any additional employee bargaining rights and does not remove any employee bargaining rights.
- (8) Statutory and regulatory curricular mandates and offerings may be administered via the district's remote and blended remote learning day plan, except that the district may not offer individual behind-the-wheel instruction required by Section 27-24.2 via the district's remote and blended remote learning day plan. This Section does not relieve schools and the district from completing all statutory and regulatory curricular mandates and offerings.

(Source: P.A. 101-643, eff. 6-18-20.)".